VOL. LV .- NO. 178.

42 MILLIONS IN THIS ONE. THE SEVEN SENATORA SIT ON THE COT-

TONSEED OIL TRUST. polness-Trustee Scatt Mentions Carpet baggers, and Evokes Four Republican Scowle-John D. Rocketeller to Testify.

The seven Senators who are here investigating trusts busied themselves mostly yester-day with the Cottonseed Oil Trust. Elihu Root, Granville P. Hawes, and William Nelson Cromwell were on hand as counsel for the cotton-seed oil people. Col. Bliss called John Scott as the first witness, and Mr. Root rose at once to say that the trust was formed in Arkansas that no corporations interested are engaged in manufacture in this State, that cottonseed oil is not an article of general consumption or necessity, and that the trust is, in short, no concern of the New York Legislature.
"We'll go ahead," said Chairman Arnold.

ott, who lives on Staten Island, testified that he was a trustee of the Cottonseed Oll Trust at 45 Broadway. The organization was created in the fail of 1884, seventy or eighty individual corporations, mostly in the South, surrendering their stock and taking trust certificates in return. There were 417,000 cerdifficates of the par value of \$41,700,000, and these were at present being dealt in in the open market. The trust certificates were for a good deal more than the old stock. Last season \$30,000 tons of oil were made.
THE REPUBLICAN BREASTS AGITATED.

The witness said that the cotton seed was brown away before the war. He spoke in a loud voice, the loudness of which increased as he grew interested in his theme.
"After the war." he shouted, "when the car-

pet-baggers became finally eliminated or asper-paggers became many eliminated or as-similated and we got a chance to go on—"
The laves of the Republican Senators turned red as fire.
"Look here, what question are you answer-ing?" said Senator Coggeshall, in a solemn

ing," said senator Coggeshan, in a solemn tone.
"Who are you making this oration at," said Senator O'Connor, with a soowl.
"I don't see what carpot-baggers and all that have to do with the Cottonseed Oil Trust," declared Senator Walker, very positively.
Chairman Arnold told Mr. Scott sternly to confine his answers to the questions asked him. Mr. Scott seemed to be amazed by the commotion he had produced in the breasts of the Senators, and he spoke thereafter in monsyllables as much as he could.

WHO THE COTTONSEED OIL BOSSES ARE.
He told Col. Bilss that he had heard that the

WHO THE COTTONNEED OIL BOSSES ARE.

He told Col. Bliss that he had heard that the
cottonseed oil was put largely into hogs lard.
The trustees were J. H. Flagler, J. O. Moss, and
John Scott of New York; J. L. McCauley of
New Brunswick, N. J.; W. P. Anderson of Cinchnatt. E. Urquhart of Little Rock, N. R. Fairbank of Chicago, and Jules Aldige and J. H.
Kalling and J. H.
Kalling and J. H.
Be tock was now selling at 30%. It had sold
at 60. A dividend of \$417.000 had been declared and a surplus put aside. The witness
declined to say what the surplus was.

N. W. Howell said that the low prices paid by the Exchange for milk offered a great temptation to farmers to feed their cattle on brewers' grain and the like foods, which produced milk in greater quantity and poorer quality.

Editor Amzi Howell of the Milk Reporter corroborated the testimony of the other Mr. Howell.

JOHN D. BOCKEFELLER WILL BE THERE.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER WILL BE THERE.

Mr. Root toid the committee that there surely must be a misunderstanding in regard to the subponaing of the Rockefellers. He had just talked with Mr. Joseph Choate, their counsel, and Mr. Choate deciared that they were ready and willing to testify before the sommittee, but that they understood that they would be potified through their counsel. Mr. John D. Rockefeller had, in fact, come on here from Chacimati for the express purpose of attending the committee and of testifying before it. Mr. Hoot was authorized to say that Mr. John D. Hockefeller would be present in the morning if he was wanted.

Ool. Riles asid that Mr. Rockefeller certainly was wasted.

THE STRIKE INVESTIGATION.

Enormous Profits of Mining Companie Stores-The Cost of a Ton of Cont.

HAZLETON, Feb. 24.—The Congress comnittee continued its inquiry here to-day into the miners' strike in the Lehigh region. Thomas Campbell, who keeps a general store at Freeland, testified that the company stores charged 75 per cent, profit in some cases above the ordinary prices charged at the individua stores. He knew this from personal inspection of miners' pass books at company stores. He could not give any absolute data of the profits charged by the company stores now.

Thomas A. Buckley, a miner and a Justice of he Peace, thought that the average wages of miners in the Lehigh region was not over \$35 a month. In 1871 the average was \$3 a day, and some miners could then make \$4 or \$5 a day. The cost of producing coal was then greater than now, and its selling price was greater. Witness believed that

a day. The cost of producing coal was then greater than now, and its selling price was greater. Witness believed that the men would go back to work at the same rate of wages as is paid in the Wyoming region, but could not say whether they would accept the basis of the Benuylkill region.

Aria Parrice, one of the largest coal operators in the State, testified that he never owned any coal lands, but leased them from the Lehigh valley italiroad Company, He pays the company 46 cents a ton royaity for mining coal on its lands. When asked what the coat of mining a ton of coal was, the witness at first refused to answer and flatly told the committee that it was none of its business, but finally answered the question. He said that, exclusive of royalty and not considering the interest on capital invested, it cost to mins and put a ton of coal on the cars \$1.50. The labor cost is over \$1 a ton. He could not give the committee the items of expense which made a ton of coal cost \$1.50. The real cause of the strike, he said, was that the operators refused to deal or have any communication with the labor organizations and would not deal with them. They would deal with their own employees, but never with those organizations,

Witness said that Mr. Evans's statement that the wages of the miners did not exceed \$30 a month was not true, He said that in 1887 he employed 1.048 hands, including outside labor and boys, and paid out on wages account \$460.718. This would show a much greater pay to miners than \$30. It was not true either that this company took from the wages of miners and laborers doctors' pay and priests' pay. Some few operators do, but that is exceptional. The companies which he controls do take this out, but only at the free and written request of the men. As to house rent, witness said that the series for month, and the highest \$6. The former houses cost \$200 to build and the latter \$500 to \$500. He also corrected the statement that it cost the miner inner could be accounted to see the product of the mout who used

And the second s

Greenwald Arraigned for Burglary.

John Greenwald and Charles, alias Butch, Miller, alleged accomplices in the murder of Lyman & Weeks, were arraigned yeaterday before Judge Moore in the Court of Sessions, Brocklyn, to answer to the indiotment accusing them of burglary in the second degree in entering the house of George ii. Mehringer at at McDougal street on the night of Jan. 24, 1887, two mouths before the killing of Mr. Weeks it was the introduction of testimony connecting Greenwald with the Mohringer burglary on the murder trial which led to the reversal of its judgment by the Gourt of Appeals and the granting of a new trial. Soch prisoners pleaded not guilty to the indiament by the Court of Appeals and the granting of a new trial. Soch prisoners pleaded not guilty to the indiament by the Court of Appeals on the granting of a new trial. Soch prisoners pleaded not guilty to the indiament of the competition of the modern forms of the competition of the second and the burgler industry for argument of an another day was improved a guilty to the indiament of the court of the police of the weeks murder.

The Legacy of Cain-A New Novel by Wilkie Collins.

He can ever yet began one of Wilkle Cellins's novels to throw it saids. He possesses the art of fixing the reader's attention throughout the whole of a narrative of intrigue in a higher degree perhaps than any other living novelist; and his new story, "The Legacy of Cain,"

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1888. WAS MORRIS MURDERED?

SOMETHING LIKE PARIS GREEN IN HIS STOMACH.

A Legney Will New Pall to his Wife and his Two Sens-He Told Dr. Topham Some-body Had Poisened Him-The Autopsy-

Robert Morris, aged 72, died yesterday morning at 50 Willoughby street, Brooklyn. where he occupied a furnished room with his wife, who is twenty years younger, under circumstances which have excited the suspicion that he may have been poisoned. He was formerly a baker in South Brooklyn, but about three years ago he received a legacy of £2,580 on the death of a brother in England. By the conditions of the will the money was placed in an English bank. A Mr. Dearborn or Dow-bron of 38 Eighth avenue of this city was made the executor, with instructions to pay the three per cent, interest to Mr. Morris semi-annually. The money was tied up so that Mr. Morris could not dispose of any portion of the principal during his life, but it was at the disposal of his heirs. This precaution was probably taken because Mr. Morris was reckless with money. A short time ago be spent \$500 in entertaining some English missionaries. Upon receiving the legacy he retired from business. He was then a widower, but about a year later he married a carpet sewer. who survives him. She was a widow, with a son who is in the lumber business. She is about 45 years old, and is small and of a deli-

as on named Robert, who keeps a small tailor shop at 141 Union street, Brooklyn, and a daughter, Mrs. Mary Ann Coleman, who lives at 66 High street, Brooklyn. The lather's marriage did not seem to please the children. The son was almost a strenger to his stepmether. He seldom visited his father, but frequently met him at the house of his sister, who is a confirmed invalid.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris, so far as the police authorities can learn, lived very happily together. Mr. Morris went to New York on Wednesday to visit Mr. Dowbron to make arrangements to get the interest new due. On his return to Brooklyn in the evening Mr. Morris told his wife that he did not have any desire lor sunner, having partaken of such a hearty meal at Mrs. Dowbron's house that he feit uncomfortable. He also said that his meal consisted of meat and peas and molasses. Before retiring he ate a plece of cake and drank a cup of tea. On Thursday morning he had no inclination to share the beefsteak which his wife had cooked, and complained that he had suffered such pain in his stomach during the night that he could hardly close his eyes. At his request his wife gave him whiskey and crushed oats to relieve him. In the afternoon he said he felt much better and his wife ware to 66 High street to visit Mrs. Coleman. She returned at 3 o'clock, bringing with her some yellow powders which she had purchased at Dr. Irish's drug store in Fulton street. She told the rice administer with plenty of milk. She gave her husband three powders, which he told her to administer with plenty of milk. She gave her husband three powders. The remaining three she handed yesterday to Coroner Rooney after her husband's death. From their appearance the Coroner thinks they are composed of some simple ingredient, such as bismuth. The powders did not appear to bring any relief, but on the contrary increased the sickness. He was restless, and complained of severe pains in his stomach on Thursday night, but it was not until 8 o'clock yesterday unorling that Mrs. Morris, at the r a son named Robert, who keeps a small tailor shop at 141 Union street, Brooklyn, and a

Jones, to the order of real actate men and hotel keepers, were received here by the Citizons' National and the National Exchange banks and others. They were forgeries. Later on, letters sent to the store showed that a person, representing himself to be Athert H. Jones of Francia it Leggett & Co. was renting flats, saying the first month's rem; in advance, giving a check for two the amount and pocketing the baiance. The same game was played at the hotels. At the Girard House, Philadelphia man who recisiered as "Francia H. Leggett, New Land depairs of a State of the American State of the Company of th

Rusking Excise Cases,

There were about eighty excise cases yester-day on the calendars of the three General Session Courts. The number of excise trials had been steadily novelist; and his new story, "The Legacy of Cain,"
which has been secured for publication exclusively in
the Sunday Marcury, and will commence to-morrow, is
splendid examplification of his style and power—do.

Splendid examplification of his style and power—do.

SQUIRE AND FLYNN MUST BE TRIED. The Indictment is Good and the Trouble will Regin on Monday.

Judge Lawrence has overruled the demurrer interposed in the case of Rollin M. Squire and Maurice B. Flynn, indicted for conspiracy. Judge Lawrence says that if any one of the twenty-two counts of the indictment is good, the demurrer must be overruled. In the six-teenth count, if in no others, a case of conspiracy as the same is defined by section 168 of

the Penal Code is made out.
"The fair construction of that count is," he says, "that in consideration of the obtaining of appointment to the office of Commissioner of Public Works, Squire would, in effect, abdicate, and would make no appointments with out Flynn's approval, and would make such removals therein as Flynn might suggest and request, and transact the business of said office as he might direct. It seems to me that there is there stated accorpiracy for the perversion or obstruction of justice, and certainly of the due administration of the laws. Squire's letter is an offer not to appoint Flynn to the Deputyship, but entirely to surrender all the powers of the office, including a resignation thereform, without limit as to time. Therefore I do not tlink that the presumption which would generally arise that a party intended to act legally and not illegally is to be applied to the strer in question. * Nor do I concur in the opinion expressed by the learned counsa for the defendant Flynn that the agreement in question presents no evidence of a consgiracy, for the reason that there is no one act which the parties agreed to do together, and that Squire is to do nothing until after Flynn has steed. In substance and effect the offence charged by the indictment, as I unstand it, is an agreement or conspiracy for the perversion or obstruction of justice and the due administration of the laws. To effect that object, several acts were to be done leading or tending to the general result, which is the crime charged the prevention of the due administration of the laws by a complete surrenrender of all the power of the office. "Referring to the argument that the contemplated offence was only a misdemeanor, and that an agreement to commit it could not constitute conspiracy. Judge Lawrence said: "Is this a just critisism? I think not. The conspiracy does not consist merely in the written paper which is set forth in the count. The letter is one of the acts done in nursuance of the agreement, and is also evidence thereof. I am of the opinion, therefore, that the defendants are sufficiently informed of the accusation against them intended to be charged by the indictment, and that it is sufficiently specific, both as to the crime alleged and as to the act constituting it. out Flynn's approval, and would make such removals therein as Flynn might suggest and re-Mr. Morris had two children by his first wife,

FELL THROUGH SIX STORIES.

A Startling but Not Fatal Elevator Acci-

and whose burial in Calvary Cometery was de-nied. The resolutions "called the attention of the Benate Investicating Committee, now in sossion in this city, to this souliess an unchris-tian corporation. Calvary Cometery. Mr. McDermott, the first speaker, and: if Mr. McLimire had died in Tammany Hall (grans and hisses) his bedy would doubtiess have been brought to the second of the viole, "lighter to picked into the river." If you were all of my opinion we'd make short work of Calvary Cemetery. Accused of Infanticide,

GLEN COVE, Feb. 24 - Miss Ellen Cunning-ham, who has been a servant for many families here, took board about two weeks ago with Mrs. Ely. She gave birth to a child on Monday, which, it is alleged, she mutilated on as to cause it death, she accuses a man called Join, emissivel by Mr. Sarring, of being the father. She is held under careful guard. Children Cry ter Pitcher's Casteria.

A perfect proparation for children's complaint

THE NEW FISHERIES TREATY. ITS PROFISIONS ATTACKED IN THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT,

One Speaker Says It is a Surrender of Cann-dian Rights, and Another that Canada Receives Nothing, but Concedes Much. OTTAWA, Feb. 24 .- The first shot at the new treaty was fired in both the House of Commons and the Senate to-night in the debate on the address in reply to the Governor-General's message. In the Senate the Hon. R. W. Scott, formerly Secretary of State, in referring to the new treaty, said that it was a complete surrenbetter for Canada to have at once, of their own

der of Canadian rights. It would have been free will, made the concessions demanded than to sign them away by treaty. Commissioner Chamberlain, he said, had come out here as the representative of British manufacturers, whose trade relations with the United States were to be protected at any sacrifice of Canada's interests. It was, in fact, a case of sacrifleing Canada that British interests with the United States might be maintained. The three-mile limit clause, he contended, will lead to never-ending complications, The treaty was open to great ambiguity from a legal standpoint, and its interpretation before twelve months will give rise to most unpleasant complications between the two countries. If ratified it cannot long remain so. If the Government had been independent enough in spirit they would have dealt with the ques-

tries. If ratified it cannot long remain so. If the Government had been independent enough in spirit they would have dealt with the question of commercial relations as well. The true solution of the fisheries question was only to be found in unrestricted commercial relations between the two countries.

Senator Power, who comes from one of the principal fishing centres. Halliax, was more moderate in his attack. He thought, however, that it was a treaty not to be regarded by Canadians with much satisfaction. He believed that the British Commissioner was anxious not to return to England without having accomplished something, and signed the treaty as laid before him. The United States contention throughout had been acquiesced in by the Ganadian and British Commissioners, who, while giving in on nearly all points regarding the Atlantic fisheries, had secured not even a promise that Canadian vessels in Behring Sea and Pacific waters adjacent to the United States would be treated with similar regard. The treaty did not amount to much in one way or another, although it might be said that Canadian question, he thought, had been lairly dealt with by the Commission, while the definition of the three-mile limit and the enumeration of bays is likely to remove one possible cause of further complications. He strongly objected to the right of transshipment of cargoes being conceded to American fishermen of this country, who caught the Canadian fishermen; but, in yielding this privilege, the Government was helping the American fishermen of this country, who caught the fish in the same waters and sold in the same market as their American neighbors. In making the concessions, Canada had been granted for a term of two years. The license system which had been in force in 1870 had been as it surrendered even more than the treaty arrangement, he held was most objection able, as it surrendered even more than the treaty arrangement, he held was most objectionable, as it surrendered even more than the treaty he same market as their Amer

appearance of sight \$1,000 orders upon him as Treasurer of the aroade Building Association, which were said to have been irregularly issued to make a loan to D. L. Gooch. The orders were ordered cancelled, and it is now said they are in the hands of an innocent purchaser. The Freezdent of the association says the orders never received his signature and that if they are signed they are foregries. Besides the Sense orders in the Goodh case, it appears Riegel embersied for it of either orders intrasted to him. It advantages are that the other drew his solary as assistant confidence of the distribution of the summer of which are the summer of the distribution that hand single-index to the summer of which are with the summer of which are with the summer of which are with the summer of the summer of which are with the summer of the summer of which are with the summer of the sum

CHICAGO. Feb. 24.—Something very much like chicago. Feb. 24.—Bomothing very much like of the been struck in the water tunne, shaft on the lake front, and as a natural consequence there is no little excitement manifested in the utitimate outcome. A constant stream of water and quicksand three inches in diameter is pouring out of the shaft, and it issues a lake free water is amounted to the shaft and it issues a small weader, treigh would it a sinkylike war to the lake. The water is a simulat completely novied with a black oily substance which, when striume of and put by itself soon forms into a soft plable cake rosembling a black sponge. The odor from this however, bears no resemblance to that of petrobum, and the men around the shaft are puzzled.

A GREAT STRIKE IMMINENT.

For the First Time in Ten Years the Engl. neers May Adopt Extreme Measure CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Reports to-night indicate that within a week there will not be a wheel moving on the Burlington's great sys-

tem of railroads. Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomo

tive Engineers said this evening:
"A committee representing the national organizations of engineers and firemen have been in Chicago for three weeks trying to adjust the differences between the men and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. They were put off with promises, and finally saw Mr. Stone, the general manager, but were unable to effect any settlement. Then they sent for Grand Master Sargent of the Firemen's Brotherhood and mysolf, and we arrived here resterday morning. We saw Mr. Stone, Vice-President Peasley, and Mr. Merrill of the company. We discussed several propositions, until finally the question of wages was reached. We then

discussed several propositions, until linally the question of wages was reached. We then asked for 3% cents per mile for eight-wheel passenger engines and 3% cents per mile for six-wheel connected engines. This Mr. Stone would not concede. Then we conceded the 3% cents and asked for 3% cents per mile, regardless of the class of engines. That is what the Chicago and Aiton and the Santa F6 systems granted, but Mr. Stone would not listen to it. We told him then that if his engineers and firemen determined to quit work we would sanction it, and we retired.

"The strike, when it comes, will involve every engineer, passenger and freight, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy system, but no train will be left standing on the track."

Mr. Arthur said that the present case is the first instance in ten years in which the Brotherhood of Engineers have failed to settle a directly with a railroad company without resorting to a strike. There is no fixed rate of wages on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, he said, and all that the men asked was the mileage rate paid by ninety per cent, of the railroads in the conternee with the company was that of the wages of passenger engineers, and that is the only question that will be involved in the strike.

The report late to-night is that to-morrow the whole road will be ited un from one and to

be involved in the strike.

The report late to-night is that to-morrow the whole road will be tied up from one end to the other. Freight as well as passenger traffic will be stopped, and most of the switch engines will be abandoned.

The committee of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy men are said to have considered the matter among themselves, and this morning announced to Arthur and Sargent that they had decided to call out the men, and Chief Arthur gave his sanction. The number of engineers and firemen on the road is about 1,600,

DEAD IN A RIDING ACADEMY. Mr. Herman H. Koop Falls From his Morse

in an Apopleetic Fit.

PRICE TWO CENTS. WILL TOM GOJLD GO TO JAIL!

OH NO, THEY DON'T SELL ALCOHOL IN THE SANS SOUCE.

The Patrous of its Soda Water are "Actors and Astrosco"—They Semotimes Obliga with Music—T. Edmond Gould to Not Boss,

Tom Gould came into Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday looking somewhat careworn and nervots, and preserving his equan-imity only by receated tugging at his long red monstache. He was there under ball to await a decision that he was or was not in contempt of the august Sepreme Court and liable to be locked up therefor. It is alleged that he still, in defiance of the court, is running the Sans Souci dive as a concert room.

The case against him rested on the affidavits of Policemen Flord and Tappen. They depose that beer and liquors are sold in the dive in violation of the excise law, and that singing and plane playing go on there in violation of the amusement aw. They found Gould directing the performance and giving orders to the waiters. The policemen called for drinks and the waiter answeed: I don't know you! I will ask the bosa. Then Gould came over to them, looked them oper, and shook his head. They got no beer, for another occasion Gould cautioned the singers not to make too much noise. The answer to these charges was read by Lawrer Hows. The deponent says that he is a frequent visitor at 54 West Thirty-first street, but is unable to tell whether he was there on the dates mentioned in the testimons of the policemen. He was there as a visitor, and has not kept the place or been employed there for over a year. He has heard plano playing there and the singing of duets and solos. But he did not know the performers, nor was he aware that they knew him. Many of the pactons of the place are "actors and actreases," the affidavit goes on to say, and Gould as well as other visitors had sometimes requested some of them to play and sing, while some had done so without being requested. He never warned them to "sing easy" or to make less noise, and never exercised any authority over the waiters subsequent to February, 1887. He was never applied to to say who should or should not be served. He paid for everything he ate and drank, and was sure that the place was no longer even known as "Tom Gould's," and he signed the affidavit as though he did not want to be known any longer as. Tom Gould's, and he signed the affidavit as though he did not want to be known any longer as. Tom Gould's, and he signed the affidavit as though he did not want to see the to think an example was necessary to make it, understood, and interpretation of the seed of the

LILLI LEHMANN MARRIED. The Prima Donna Weds Herr Kalisch on

Fraulein Lilli Lehmann, the prima donna of the German opera, was married yesterday afternoon to Herr Paul Kalisch, the tenor who arrived yesterday by the steamship Saale. It was known that he was coming out expressly to marry her, and that there was to be no delay, but there was a little suddenness about the news all the same. They were married in church. The prima donna has signed a con-

tract to sing at the Cincinnati May festival. She Had Been Convicted Before.

Mrs. Emma Hoffman, who was convicted in Mrs. Emmn Hoffman, who was convicted in General Sessions on Thursday of stealing clothing from the room of Mrs. Delia Mahon, at 162 Molts street, and whose counsel declared that she took the clothing because she was starving, her husband having been boy-coited by labor union men, was arrained for sentence yesterday before Judge Martine. "I had intended," Judge Sartine said to Mrs. Hoffman, "to inflict a light sentence, but on inquiry I learn that you have been "I was not guilty, your Honor," said Mrs. Hoffman, tearfully.
"That record is grainst you, and I shall have to be more stern than I intended. You will be confined in the penitentiary for ten months.

The Wenther Yesterday. Indicated by Hudnut's thermometer; \$ \$... , \$

fignal Office Prediction. Bain, followed by clearing weather, warmer on Saturday, colder on Sunday, tresh to brisk winds shifting to south and west.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

The expenses of the English Commission in the recent Selection negotiations at Washington were \$2,800. W. Carney, a brakeman on a Lehigh Valley freight train, was aqueezed to death between the cars at Rock Glen, N.Y., yesterday morning. He lived in Hornellsville.

Gien, N.Y., yesterday morning. He lived in Hornellaville, Frank Wood, a mere boy, a clerk at Amsterdam, has eloped with Mra. Norman Houghton, a respected lady of Canajeharia. Wood took \$300 belonging to his father, and \$600 of his own.

Israel Ludas, the defaulting treasurer of Augusta county, Ohio, who was recently arrested in Toronto, but was afterward released, has compromised for \$12,000. He took, it is said, \$21,000.

Robert Young, aged 20 years, who was struck on the forehead in Philladelphia on Sunday last with a brick by Joseph Deliner, with whom he had quarrelled in a saloon, died yesterday. Deliner is in quastody.

Heavy snow sterms continue, throughout Baropa.

Heavy snow storms continue throughout Europe, causing general stoppage of traffic. In many places drifts are several feet deep. Fears are entertained of a sudden thaw, which may cause disastrous floods. Andrew Kinney and his son of Renowse, N.F., started a fire in their ceilar yesterday to smoke out the rate which infersed the place. Boon afterward both were found dead having been suffocated by the smoke. At Spokane Falls, Wyoming, Judge Turner will te-day sentence to death John Henry Timmerman, found guilty of murder in Kickitsa county a year ago. This will be the first legal hanging in the history of the Territory.

Mrs. Louise Clark and St. vers. was struck by a

the first legal hanging is the history of the Territory.

Mrs. Louise Clark, aged 88 years was struck by a
freight train at a crossion in Tonawands yeaterday, the
was buried to one side and badly cut about the head and
brast. Her right arm was also broken. She will probably dis.

Barbar's weedlen mills in Abburn N. T., were sold as
assigned; asia yeatersay for E.OM. subject to claim
aggregating to the committee of the commitlies of the craditors.

Of Setheevs B. Barta.

employee, Charles Swamen Superintendent Strandy was severely injured by the shock.

J. B. Lawlor, inspector of the London and Lancashire Insurance Company in forento, committed suicide year-terday morning by shooting himself in the breast with a revolver. He left a note stating that financial embarrassment was the reason for the act.

Joseph Sohn, a young clark at Tiffin. Ohio, left the city suddenly on Tuesday uleft for parts unknown, sanding the Eays of the store back by mail. He was to have been married to a very estimable young lady on Wednesday evening, and she is almost distracted by his descrite. He has always berne an excellent reputation.

Col. Henry I. Hugdisson of Boston, who is reported to be the gentleman who offered to settle 55,1000 ponyoung losef flormann for the purpose of embling him to complete his musical education denies the report, asying that he never offered the boy's father, or any one class anything for that purpose. He does not know Maistenan, and cannot tell hew the remost origination.